

Union Leaders Urge Labor to Back Harding

Appeal, Signed by 39, Denounces Attempt of Gompers to Deliver Workers' Vote to Governor Cox
League Is Condemned

Statement Also Calls for a Protective Tariff and Scores Wilson's Regime

Thirty-nine union labor leaders, representing all sections of the United States, have signed an appeal to their fellow workers to elect Senator Harding and a Republican majority in the Senate and House of Representatives. Their action has been taken, it was said yesterday, as an expression of recent sentiment at the attempt of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to deliver the labor vote to Cox.

A scathing denunciation of the Wilson Administration is embodied in the appeal, which calls attention to the Democrats' attitude toward labor, opposes the League of Nations, endorses the Republican record and pleads for a protective tariff. The statement follows:

"In order that not only all ranks of labor, but the country as a whole may be benefited, we urge upon our fellow wage-earners everywhere that they vote for Warren G. Harding for President of the United States and for a Republican majority in both national House and Senate.

Democratic Pledges Unkept

"We submit as self-evidently necessary a complete reversal of the policies and personnel of the present Democratic Administration, which eight years ago entered upon control with the promise that it would bring the cost of the day market back down to the level of the average housewife, which four years ago regained power by a specious plea that it would keep the cost of living and production down to the level of the average housewife, which has perpetrated every extravagance and waste, which has failed to enforce laws enabling it to punish profiteering and economic mismanagement, and which has permitted Postmaster General Burleson to persistently deny collective bargaining and otherwise to flout himself as the most notorious of employers, which gave the Director General of Railroads the privilege of denying the same right and also of prohibiting railway employees from serving as members or officers of political parties, and from holding appointive or elective office, which, contrary to the specific guarantees in the Clayton act, sanctioned the abuse on the part of Attorney General Palmer of the power of injunction by stretching the Lever fuel and food law, enacted for war purposes and not repealed because President Wilson kept us out of peace, which disregarded the refusal of munitions control operators to abide by the award of 27 per cent increase to mine workers by a Federal commission, but tried to meet with the full power of the government the discussed intention of the anthracite miners not to abide by a award to them of a 17 per cent wage raise, and which has repeatedly outraged the right of peaceful assembly, speech and press.

Replace One-Man Party

"We recommend that the Republican party of Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt replace the one-man party of Woodrow Wilson. In harmony with the endorsement by Abraham Lincoln of the right to strike, the Republican majority in the House and in both branches refused in the Senate to ratify the League of Nations. We point out that no extension could be more like Lincoln and Roosevelt than the insertion by a Republican Senator of a clause in the Clayton act which provides that labor is not a commodity or article of commerce. This Republican doctrine has been pronounced by Samuel Gompers to be the fundamental principle which is the basis of industrial liberty and marks the end of the old period where workers were under the shadow of slavery and the beginning of a new period when workers for their labor power are to be regarded as things—the property of another."

U. S. Sovereignty First

"This epochal statutory principle was presented by Mr. Gompers to the peace conference at Versailles for incorporation in the treaty as the most important declaration in a labor bill of rights for the world. With President Wilson, who, before his becoming a candidate for the Presidency, avowed himself a fierce partisan of the open shop, sitting in the conference, this statement was nullified so as to read that 'labor should not be considered merely a commodity or article of commerce.'"

"Such repudiation of a great principle put into law by a Republican conformed to the attitude of President Wilson in accepting the British League of Nations covenant and thereafter attempting to foist it upon this country with the additional guaranty of the territorial integrity of the British Empire, which he himself composed. We hold that American sovereignty should not be abdicated by our accepting such a league without American reservations; that American representative and liberty-giving institutions should not be impaired by permanent alliance with any empire and that American labor standards should not be jeopardized by submission to a supreme council sitting abroad, as they would be if the league were entered into by Governor Cox, who said of President Wilson that 'what he promised I shall, if elected, endeavor with all my strength to give.'"

Praise for Republicans

"We feel assured that the reelection of the Republican Congress, which raised the pay of postal employees, in one year saved the taxpayers \$2,700,000,000 from Democratic executive estimation, provided a civil service retirement plan, established a bureau in the Department of Labor for the betterment of working conditions among women and ended the domination of the Southern canal zone, will give sympathetic consideration to the cause of the wage-earners, reduce expenditures and taxation and inaugurate a new era of commercial expansion in which American workers will be full participants and beneficiaries.

"We believe that Warren G. Harding, as President of the United States, will give to the workers the same justice and understanding he has always given to the hundred per cent organized employees in his newspaper plant at Marion, where he himself has handled the printer's rule. Senator Harding has repeatedly announced himself as favoring unionism and collective bargaining. As in his early protest against the unmaking of the Socialist members of the New York Assembly, he has declared that the rights of free speech, press and assembly are as sacred as the right of freedom of religious belief, as inviolable as the rights of life and the pursuit of happiness."

Signers of Appeal

Among the signers are James A. Short, former president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; William Bruns, president Carpenters' District Council of Chicago; Harry L. Fidler, former secretary-treasurer general committee of adjustment, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh; Earl H. Moxton, president Order of Railway Station Agents, United Order of Railway Men, Illinois executive board, United Mine Workers of America; James A. Glick, chairman legislative committee, Brotherhood of Railway Conductors; Jacob E. Taylor, secretary National Labor Publicity Association; Frank A. Gorman, secretary-treasurer State Council of Lathers and member executive board New Jersey Building Trades Department; John J. Adams, organizer American Federation of Labor; John Draney, vice-president, Lachawanna Branch Veterans' Association; Charles Huggins, delegate American Federation of Labor; Wheeling, W. Va.; Daniel S. Jacobs, president and delegate Local No. 13, Cigar-makers' Union, New York; John J. Smith, president Painters' Union No. 51, New York; Arthur Stevens, delegate District Council of Painters; Mahlon M. Garland, former president Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers and vice-president American Federation of Labor; Daniel G. Smith, general chairman Rock Island Lines Switchmen's Union; James L. Day, secretary-treasurer Indiana State Council of Carpenters; R. T. Sims, secretary National Brotherhood of Pottery Workers; E. Jacob Haggard, secretary Indiana State Building Trades; Arthur E. Schultze, R. L. E. secretary League for Industrial Justice; James M. O'Connell, former president Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; James J. McGovern, former president Local No. 50, National Brotherhood of Pottery Workers; E. Jacob Schott, president Chemical Workers of America; J. Rittenour, secretary Cigar-

makers' Union, No. 3, Paterson, N. J.; Richard Powers, former president Lake Shamen's Union; Daniel A. Austin, former president District Council No. 20, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America; E. J. Miller, vice-president Union County, N. J.; Central Federated Union, M. G. Workers; former general chairman Order of Railway Telegraphers; William Wepner, chairman state conference board, State Railway Electric Employees of America; Willard L. Small, editor Union Labor Bulletin; Edward L. L. Bolton, former secretary Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Local No. 38, New York; Frank Warholick, secretary-treasurer New Jersey State Council of Sheet Metal Workers; G. Francis Eden, member national executive board, Machine Printers and Color Mixers' Association; Bernard Nolan, president New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51; Michael Cheddo, secretary New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51; Ashrum Andonian, former president of New York Photo Engravers' Union, No. 1; Edward Newway, former secretary Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 51, New York; Albert Hultoff, business agent, Electrical Workers, New Jersey; J. J. Adams, organizer, American Federation of Labor, New Jersey; Joseph Dunn, business agent, Bricklayers' Union, New Jersey.

Germany to Defy Order to Destroy Diesel Engines

Simons Tells Reichstag Reply to the Allied Demand Was Emphatic No; Claims Justification in Treaty

By William C. Dreher

Special Cable to The Tribune

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BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The German protest against the announced intention of the Allied commissioners here to demolish all Diesel engines now in use and to prevent further construction has not been modified by the semi-official note from London Thursday. That dispatch, according to the Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister, who discussed it in the Reichstag yesterday, merely asserted that the decision to prevent future construction had been maintained. The demand for demolition of the thousands of engines now in use in German factories was not affected, Dr. Simons said.

Dr. Simons contended that Germany has a perfectly clear case in the matter, resting on Article 189 of the Treaty of Versailles, which says: "Articles, machinery and material arising from the breaking up of German warships of all kinds, whether surface vessels or submarines, may not be used except for purely industrial or commercial purposes." The Diesel engines in use, he said, were those taken from submarines or other warships and were never constructed.

The Foreign Minister characterized the Allied demands for demolition as a violation of economic point of view, because the engines were part of the tools with which Germany began the process of reconstruction. Most of the engines in use are in industrial establishments on merchant ships or on farms. Their importance has been enhanced by the coal famine. Their value is estimated at 1,000,000,000 marks, and it would cost that much to replace them. Germany could not make industrial progress, Dr. Simons continued, if the Entente demands were accepted, and therefore the government had met them with a decisive "No."

Dr. Simons said the government objected also to the action of the Allied Amalgamated says that the Entente Air Commission has refused to let two Berlin firms use airplanes any more because some of their machines had flown to Vienna and others to Holland. It was reported that the licenses of both concerns were to be withdrawn and all their airplanes confiscated. Nothing is known in official quarters in Berlin about such an order, and it is assumed that it originated with some subordinate officers acting without authority.

Italy Gains Austrian Commune

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Oct. 19.—The Commune of Reichen, which is bisected by the Tyrol boundary, has just voted to be incorporated into the Italian South Tyrol. Under the law the Austrian government must accede and lose this community.

Hays Committee Indicts Wilson For War Waste

Administration, and Especially War Department, Charged With Moral Cowardice for Ignoring Issue
Unchecked by Armistice

Sproul Says Interest Upon Huge Deficit Would Build Highway of 200,000 Miles

The Republican National Committee last night practically charged the Wilson Administration and especially the War Department with moral cowardice in failing to meet the charges of waste and extravagance during the war. The committee's statement is accompanied by an interview with Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, who calls attention to the fact that war waste did not stop with the close of the war, but still continues.

"At the very last hour," says the national committee, "in the hope of receiving a tax-oppressed people with generalities, the War Department at Washington is transmitting to the press of the country for publication on Monday morning an exhaustive manifesto, intended to be a sweeping refutation of charges of colossal, inexhaustible waste and extravagance during the war, and continued wholesale waste since the armistice."

Charges Unchallenged

"The Administration has permitted these charges to go unchallenged for months. They were not idle campaign charges, but a specific indictment supported by facts and figures irrefragably. They have been used by all newspapers of the land and in speeches. The evidence accompanying these charges has been overwhelming. It is official evidence—evidence taken from the governmental records at Washington. In the aggregate it established the waste of billions of public money."

Governor Sproul said:

"War means waste. War is waste. But war waste should have terminated with the ending of the war. It did not end then. It went on—prodigally, notoriously, shamefully—and the people of the country are to-day paying the enormous cost of it all."

"Not until the eleventh hour of the campaign has the War Department dared to risk an attempt to defend itself. Its attempt at this eleventh hour is as feeble and inept as the department itself has been feeble and inept in its attempt to manage public business."

Condemnation Tuesday

"Five years interest on the huge debt created by war waste would adequately endow every college and university in the land and furnish a higher education to every American boy and girl."

"The annual interest on this huge debt created by war waste is sufficient to double the salary of every school teacher in America."

"The interest on this war waste indebtedness for five years would build 200,000 miles of paved highways extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf."

"The money expended in the South alone, under war protests, much of it absolute and wanton waste, exceeds the entire cost of our Civil War."

Governor Sproul added that, in his opinion, the condemnation of the administration on Tuesday next would be the most sweeping and overwhelming in the annals of this country.

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The Store will be closed all day on Tuesday (Election Day)

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\$2.35 per yard

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Women's Silk Hosiery

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(First Floor)

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